

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA-1823

John Kaveney House #1

149 Church Lane

Cockeysville, Baltimore County

Circa 1840

Private

Constructed circa 1840, the John Kaveney House #1 is representative of the few single-family dwellings remaining along the Church Lane corridor in the small community of Texas. The house was constructed at the height of the town's prosperity as a center for limestone quarrying and industrial development and was most likely built to accommodate workers in the local industry.

Located at 149 Church Lane, the John Kaveney House #1 is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay-wide parged stone dwelling that dates to circa 1840. The building has been extensively altered since its construction, and retains only a small portion of its original character. The overall form of the structure is intact, and its boxed wood cornice with little overhang still spans the façade (north) and south elevations. A two-story, two-bay-deep parged stone ell with a gable roof extends to the south flush with the west elevation of the main block. The side gable roof has been re-clad with asphalt shingles. An interior end parged chimney rises along the east elevation of the main block, while a reconstructed cinderblock chimney projects from the roof on the west side of the building. The façade features an offset entry with a sash-and-paneled single-leaf vinyl door. Three 1/1 windows also pierce the first story of the façade. Only three 1/1 windows are located in the second story. A full-width concrete deck on a cinderblock foundation, dating to the late 20th century, extends across the façade and is capped with a metal railing. The west elevation of the house shares a common wall with the John Kaveney House #2, which is located at 151 Church Lane.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-1823

1. Name of Property

(indicate preferred name)

historic

other John Kaveney House #1

2. Location

street and number 149 Church Lane not for publication

city, town Cockeysville vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Sandra S. Hofmeister

street and number 21334 Lentz Road telephone Not Available

city, town Parkton state MD zip code 21120

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber 12170 folio 224

city, town Towson tax map 51 tax parcel 213 tax ID number 0808066729

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other:

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

1

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-1823

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Located at 149 Church Lane, the John Kaveney House #1 is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay-wide parged stone dwelling that dates to circa 1840. The building has been extensively altered since its construction, and retains only a small portion of its original character. The overall form of the structure is intact, and its boxed wood cornice with little overhang still spans the façade (north) and south elevations. A two-story, two-bay-deep parged stone ell with a gable roof extends to the south flush with the west elevation of the main block. The side gable roof has been re-clad with asphalt shingles. An interior end parged chimney rises along the east elevation of the main block, while a reconstructed cinderblock chimney projects from the roof on the west side of the building. The façade features an offset entry with a sash-and-paneled single-leaf vinyl door. Three 1/1 windows also pierce the first story of the façade. Only three 1/1 windows are located in the second story. A full-width concrete deck on a cinderblock foundation, dating to the late 20th century, extends across the façade and is capped with a metal railing. The west elevation of the house shares a common wall with the John Kaveney House #2, which is located at 151 Church Lane.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-1823

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates	circa 1840	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	circa 1840		

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Constructed circa 1840, the John Kaveney House #1 is representative of the few single-family dwellings remaining along the Church Lane corridor in the small community of Texas. The house was constructed at the height of the town's prosperity as a center for limestone quarrying and industrial development and was most likely built to accommodate workers in the local industry.

Settled as early as 1801 by John Clark, the community now known as Texas, Maryland, was originally referred to as Clark's Switch. Over the next decades, the numerous quarries and mining opportunities surrounding the area drew many people to the settlement at Clark's Switch, which was soon known as Clarksville, and then as Ellengowan.¹ Throughout the 19th century, Texas was well known as a center for limestone quarries.

The quarrying of Texas limestone for commercial investment began in 1804. The availability of this resource meant prosperity not only for local builders, but also for local farmers, for a large amount of Texas limestone was burned to produce lime for the conditioning of soil. From 1804 until 1840, the quarrying of limestone around Texas increased dramatically, resulting in a total of roughly 50 limestone kilns in operation during the last half of the 19th century. In 1877 alone, there were no fewer than 42 lime kilns in or near the center of Texas, most of which were situated along the Northern Central Railway near the town's railroad station. This latter fact is probably due to the ease with which the final product could be shipped out of Texas for distribution and sale to other parts of the county.²

By the mid-19th century, the community was officially known as Texas. Its change in name was apparently spurred by a nationalistic fervor that overtook the area during the Mexican-American War.³ The industrial

¹ The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 31.

² The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 129; see also *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), p. 47.

³ J.C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850), n.p.; see also John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County* (Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985), p. 324, and The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-1823

Name John Kaveney House #1, 149 Church Lane, Cockeysville, Baltimore County
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

opportunity in the town led to an increasing population in Texas. It was at this point in the history of Texas that the John Kaveney House #1 was constructed. By 1881, the town's population had reached 649, nearly two and one-half times that of Cockeysville, which was located only one mile to the north. Although no employment statistics exist for this time period, it is probable that the local quarries or kilns employed the majority of the residents of Texas. With increasing interests in the quarrying of limestone and its location along the Northern Central Railway, Texas then needed to accommodate the needs of its citizens. In 1852, St. Joseph's Catholic Church was founded. To meet the educational needs of children in the town, a schoolhouse was erected prior to 1877 along Beaver Dam Road. In addition, the Baltimore County Poor House was built in 1873 just east of Texas and York Road.⁴

The residential population of Texas lived primarily along the Church Lane corridor, perpendicular to the Northern Central Railway line through the town. Even with its strong economic growth from the 1860s through the 1880s, the citizens of Texas occupied only a small geographic area around the thriving commercial center of the railroad station. Although a few of the more wealthy citizens of the town had larger, more rural properties along other improved and unimproved roads that encircled the town, the vast majority of residential structures were built at the heart of the town.⁵

By the early 20th century, the community increased its density without expanding its borders. The town continued to thrive along Church Lane. With increased commercial development to the north of Baltimore City in the mid- and late 20th century, however, the population and building stock of Texas has begun a decline. The removal of the grade crossing along Church Lane now prevents passage from York Road through to Beaver Dam Road, and the residential community has been effectively cut off from the surrounding area. Additionally, an increasing number of properties have been purchased and developed by quarry interests, and much of the 19th and early 20th century residential buildings have been demolished.⁶

Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 31.

⁴ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men* (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881), p. 882.

⁵ *Atlas of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), p.47.

⁶ *Map of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915), n.p.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-1823

- Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.
Baltimore County Historic Inventory
Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc.. *The Limestone Valley*. Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976.
Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.
McGrain, John. *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County*. Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985.
Scharf, Thomas J. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men*. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.
Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys*. Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .15 Acres
Acreage of historical setting Unknown
Quadrangle name Cockeysville Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since circa 1840, the John Kaveney House #1 has been associated with the .15 acre known as tax parcel 213 of map 51 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

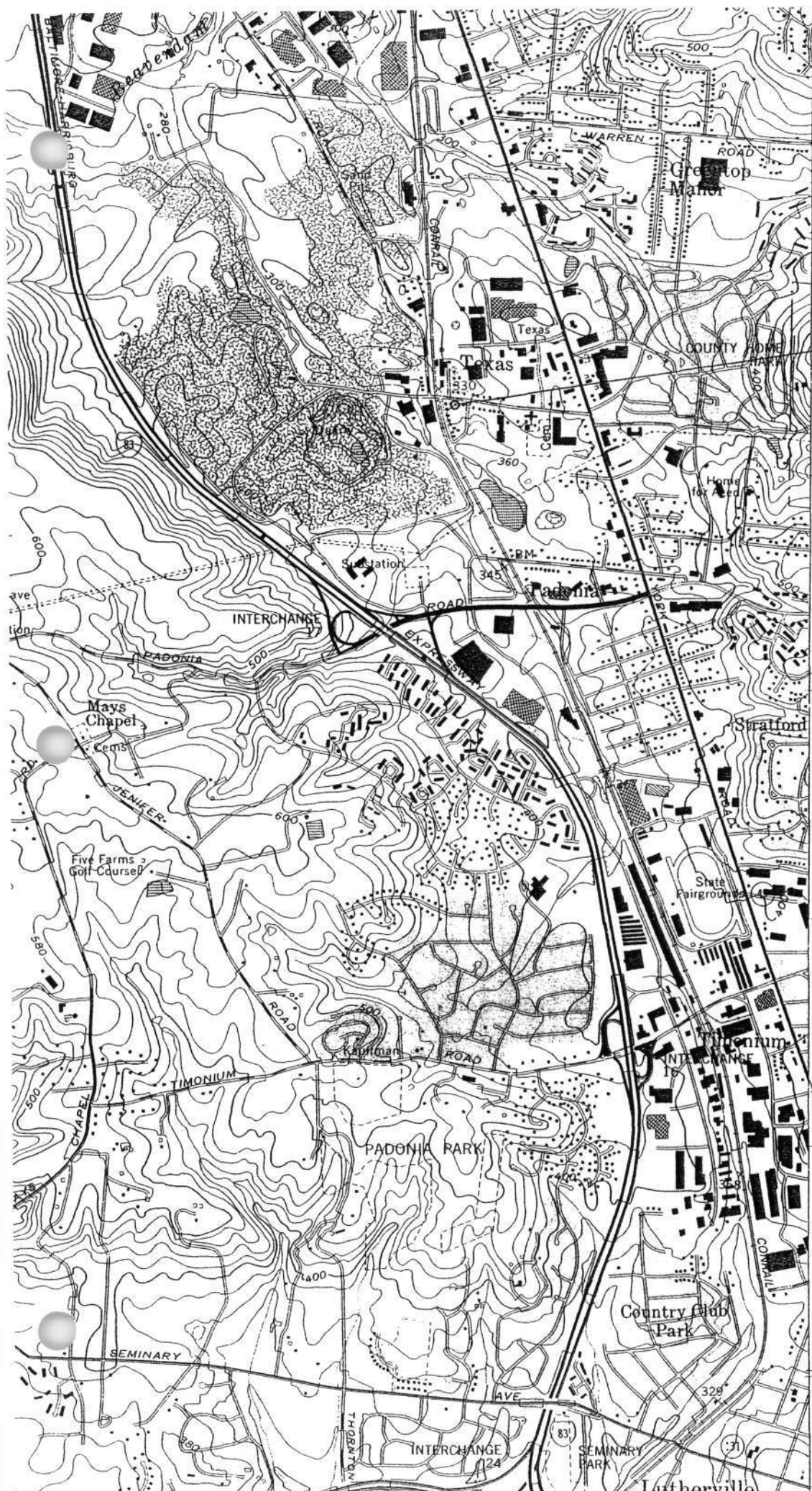
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Incorporated	date	April 26, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



USGS Quad: COCKEYSVILLE
Scale: 1:24,000
BA-1823
John Kaveney House #1
149 Church Lane
Cockeysville
Baltimore County



WARREN 0.5 MI.
4370
4369
27°30'
4368
4367
(TOWSON) 3.1 MI.
BALTIMORE (UNC. U.S.) 9.1 MI.
0.5 MI. TO MD. 45
5662 INE



BA-1823

JOHN KAUNEY HOUSE #1
149 CHURCH LANE, COCKEYSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

4/2001

MID SHPO

NORTHEAST CORNER, CAMERA FACING SOUTH WEST

1 of 2



BA-1823

JOHN KAUNEY HOUSE #1
149 CHURCH LANE, COCKEYSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION, CAMERA FACING NORTH

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

149 Church Lane

CITY, TOWN

Cockeysville P.O.

☒ VICINITY OF Texas

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2nd Congressional District

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Baltimore

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
☐ ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Marion M. Hoffmeister

Telephone #: 252-3392

STREET & NUMBER

Thelma Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Timonium

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland # 21093

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.
 REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Baltimore County Courts Building

Liber #: 3136

Folio #: 200

STREET & NUMBER

401 Bosley Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
 SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION**CONDITION**☐ EXCELLENT☒ GOOD☐ FAIR☐ DETERIORATED☐ RUINS☐ UNEXPOSED**CHECK ONE**☐ UNALTERED☒ ALTERED**CHECK ONE**☒ ORIGINAL SITE☐ MOVED

DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This dwelling is located close to the street on the south side of Church Lane in Texas. The main block is rectangular, 30 X 16 feet with its long axis east - west. It is perpendicular to and shares a common wall with # 151 its neighbor to the west. It is constructed of uncoursed stone which has been stuccoed. The house has a longitudinal gable roof which is shingled, box cornice and large interior end chimneys on east and west, it is two stories plus attic.

There is a 15'2" X 17'8" addition on the southwest, perpendicular to the main block. This addition is built of uncoursed stone, is one story and loft, gable roof and interior end chimney on the south.

The north facade of the main block is three bays on the first floor and four on the second. There is a three bay open cement porch, with iron railing and gate which runs the 30 foot length of this facade. There are no windows on the east, except for two small ones at attic level on either side of the chimney. The south facade is one bay on the first floor and two on the second.

The east facade of the addition is two bays, with a bulkhead entrance to the cellar. There are no bays on the south. Although there is only one bay visible at loft level on the west, another on the first floor has been covered.

All windows are 6/6 lite, with wood sash and sills and are apparently replacements. The west facade of the mainblock and the first floor of the addition have been obliterated by # 151 to the west.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		Streetscape	

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house is a good example of vernacular stone architecture, with function being more important than style. Built close to the street, one room deep and two stories high it blends well into the streetscape on the west end of Church Lane. The use of local, readily available and cheap building material seems to have been the answer to the need for low cost shelter in this circa 1865 dwelling. Apparently it has always been a leasehold property.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Baltimore County Tax Lists 1876, 1896, 1911, 1918
 Baltimore County Land Records JWB 1530/213, RJS 1359/101, LMCLM, 879/399,
 WPC 534/552, WPC 454/55, JWS 162/359,

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 0.14 Acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Marion S. Anderson (student)

ORGANIZATION

Goucher College

STREET & NUMBER

200 Brightdale Road

CITY OR TOWN

Timonium

DATE

December 19, 1978

TELEPHONE

252-1576

STATE

Maryland # 21093

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
 The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401
 (301) 267-1438

CHAIN OF TITLE

149 CHURCH LANE

3136/200 - 10 April 1957 - Joseph Sheeler to Marion Hoffmeister

Beginning for outlines to include same at pipe on south side of Texas Road at beginning parcel of land described in deed Feeney to Poe, said pipe being end of 49' from west side of a road 20' wide and running thence and bounding on south side of Texas Road as now surveyed North 75° 50" west 40' to a pipe thence by line of division intended to pass through dividing wall between two houses South 13° 40" west 150' to a pipe thence by line parallel with Texas Road South 75° 50" east 44' to a pipe end of 1st line of parcel Feeney to Poe thence binding on line reversely North 12° 40" east 150' to place of beginning containing 0.145 acre

same lot

JWB 1530/213 - 30 December 1946 - Joseph Berlin to Joseph Sheeler

Being part of 7thly described lot

RJS 1359/101 - 18 August 1944 - Max Berlin to Rose Berlin unmarried

Being part of

WPC 454/55 - 4 November 1915 - Ellen Lenihan to Kaplin Berlin several contiguous lots

being part of

162/359 - 3 August 1887 - James Kaveney of Illinois assigned to Thomas Lenihan

same as

WMI 141/311 - 13 May 1884 - John Kaveney deed to James Kaveney \$5

same as

JHL 49/28 - 19 May 1866 - John P. Clark to John Kaveney in fee simple-\$200

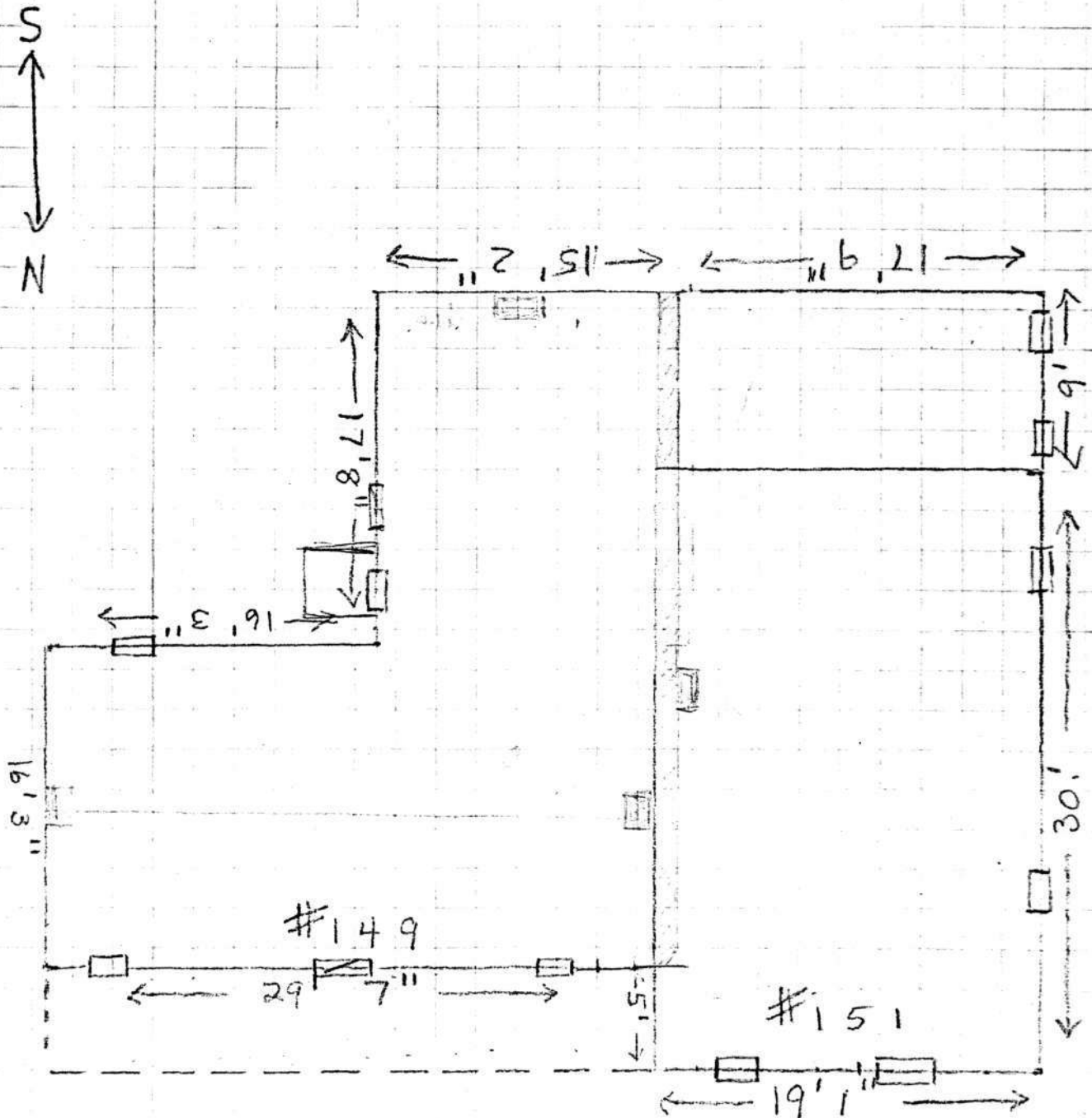
same as

JHL 45/147 - 27 May 1865 - John P Clark lease to John Kaveney- Ground Rent \$20 year

In deed JHL 145/148 there is direct reference to a house on the above property.

No further references found

#149/151 CHURCH LANE



1 Square = 2 Feet

BA-1823

